

# The Manchester Journal.

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## THE MANCHESTER JOURNAL.

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OFFICE OVER THE EQUINOX STORE.

C. A. PIERCE, PUBLISHER.

L. MUNDSON, EDITOR.

TERMS:—\$1.25 per annum, or \$1.50 at the end of the year. Free of Postage in Bennington County.

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1 square, one week, \$0.75  
1 square, three weeks, 1.25  
1 square, one month, 2.00  
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West Arlington,.....C. H. YOUNG.  
Dartmouth,.....G. M. SYKES.  
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Factory Point, May 27, 1863.

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ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT  
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**VANDERLIP'S HOTEL.**  
This long established hotel still continues  
open for the accommodation of the traveling  
public. Particular attention given to board-  
ers from abroad during the summer months.  
The public patronage hitherto liberally ex-  
tended is respectfully solicited.  
E. M. VANDERLIP, Proprietor.  
Manchester, Oct. 1, 1863.

**THE EQUINOX HOUSE,**  
Open from June to December, for permanent or  
transient visitors.  
This House, having been recently enlarged,  
now has the most commodious in the State,  
and is furnished with the latest comforts and con-  
veniences. For information as to rooms, &c.,  
address F. H. ORVIS, Agent.  
Manchester, Oct. 1, 1863.

**FACTORY POINT HOTEL,**  
FACTORY POINT, VT.  
S. E. THAYER, Proprietor.  
Free Carriage to and from the Depot.  
Factory Point, May 27, 1862.

**REVERE HOUSE,**  
BRATTLEBORO', VERMONT.  
—BY—  
H. C. NASH,  
CORNER MAIN and ELLIOT STREET.

**AMERICAN HOUSE,**  
BRATTLEBORO', VERMONT.  
J. S. GATES,  
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**FRANKLIN HOTEL,**  
MAIN STREET, RUTLAND, VT.  
IRA C. FOSTER, Proprietor.  
Guests carried free to and from the cars.

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By E. FOSTER,  
NEAR THE RAILROAD STATION  
RUTLAND, VERMONT.

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—BY—  
ATHAN & STODDARD,  
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### Fire Insurance.

Insurance effected in  
James Fire Insurance Co.,  
NORWICH, CT.

London Fire Insurance Co.,  
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Both of which are perfectly reliable, and have  
implied with the laws of Vermont relative to  
Insurance Companies doing business in this  
State. ALSO IN THE  
A. River Mutual Insurance Co.,  
BELLows FALLS, VT.

Write either reliable Companies, by  
HENRY E. MINER, Agent,  
Manchester, May 27, 1862.

## MONTE ANTHONY SEMINARY,

A YOUNG GENTLEMEN'S

## BOARDING SCHOOL,

LOCATED AT

Bennington Centre, Vermont.

GEORGE M. YATES, A. M.,

PRINCIPAL AND PROPRIETOR.

Assisted by the most efficient Teachers.

### INSTRUCTORS:

GEORGE W. YATES, A. M.

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S. B. JONES, A. B., Graduate of Williams.

Mrs. M. B. YATES, teacher of French, Drawing  
and Painting.

Miss EMMA C. YATES, Pianoforte and Singing.

Miss LUCIA MASON, Assistant Pupil.

This Institution has been under its present  
management for seven years. The long ex-  
perience of the Principal in the management,  
care, and instruction of youth afford assurance  
to parents and guardians for the well doing of  
those placed under his charge.

### COURSE OF STUDY.

The course of study embraces all that is nec-  
essary to give a thorough preparation for col-  
leges or business. Special attention given to  
penmanship, book-keeping, and other depart-  
ments of commercial education. The govern-  
ment is that of a well regulated Christian fam-  
ily. Necessary regulations must be observed.

### TERMS AND VACATIONS.

Academic year 40 weeks. Fall and Winter  
Term will commence on Thursday, October  
1st, and continue 22 weeks. Spring vacation  
begins on Monday, March 1st, and continues  
18 weeks. Pupils should commence at the  
opening of the session, but will be received at  
any time, and charged from date of entrance.  
Fees will be paid in advance, and board and  
tuition.

### EXPENSES.

For board, tuition, washing, fuel, and lights,  
\$150 per year, two pupils occupying one room,  
or \$200 per year, one pupil occupying one  
room. If the attendance is one term or less,  
the charge will be at the same rate as above.  
One-half to be paid at the commencement of  
the term; balance, middle of term.  
No deduction will be made for worthy  
indigent students. For further particulars ad-  
dress the Principal.

### Testimonials:

The following from Rev. Mr. Jennings, Rev.  
Mr. Hubbard, Rev. Mr. Phillips, and others:  
BENNINGTON CENTRE, Aug. 1863.  
Seven years ago Mr. Yates came to Benning-  
ton, bringing with him the qualifications and  
experience necessary to establish and conduct a  
Classical and English school of a high order.  
He purchased the "Bennington Seminary"  
property, changed the name to Monte Anthony  
Seminary, and from the first to the present time  
has been the assistance of well qualified teachers,  
the expectations of all lovers of thorough  
education and of good order have been realized.

In the Classical, as in the English depart-  
ment, subjects are not hastily passed over and  
left, but thoroughly, and a practical applica-  
tion of principles, as the pupil advances, charac-  
terized all the time.

We would therefore most heartily recommend  
this Seminary to the patronage of the public.  
Jesse Jennings, S. M. Sibley,  
Darius S. Phillips, A. L. Hubbard,  
Clarence H. Hubbard, S. H. Brown,  
Farnett Sibley, Isaac Weeks,  
B. F. Morgan, M. D., George Lyman,  
M. Carter Hall, J. C. Cook.  
Circulars obtained at this office.

### Heroes of Gettysburg!

## ATTENTION!

FATHER ABRAHAM tells us he has a few  
more "Heroes" down in Dixie, who need prompt  
attention from the

### VETERAN SOLDIERS

OF THE GREEN MOUNTAIN STATE.

Two Regiments of Veteran Volunteer Infantry  
are authorized to be raised in this State, and  
the Government of Vermont calls on Bennington  
County for one full Company to be raised as  
expeditiously as consistent.  
All able-bodied men, between the ages of 18  
and 45, who have heretofore been enlisted, and  
have served not less than nine months, who  
produce an honorable discharge from the ser-  
vice, of the regular army, and can pass the exam-  
ination required by the military regulations  
of the United States, may be enlisted under  
this order as Veteran Volunteers.

Every Volunteer enlisted and mustered into  
the service as a veteran under this order, will  
be entitled to receive from the United States  
one month's pay in advance, and a bounty and  
premium of

### Four Hundred and Two Dollars

TO BE PAID AS FOLLOWS, VIZ:

Upon being mustered into service he will  
be paid one month's pay in advance, \$12.00  
First installment of Bounty, 25.00  
Premium, 2.00  
Total payment on muster, \$40.00

At the first regular pay day, or two  
months after muster in, \$40.00

At the first regular pay day after six  
months' service, 50.00

At the first regular pay day after the end  
of the first year's service, 50.00

At the first regular pay day after eighteen  
months' service, 50.00

At the first regular pay day after two  
years' service, 50.00

At the first regular pay day after two  
and a half years' service, 50.00

At the expiration of three years' service,  
the remainder of the bounty will be paid.  
\$75.00

And each enlisted man will be entitled to the  
State pay of \$7 per month, and U. S. pay of  
\$12 per month.

If the government shall not require these  
troops for the full period of three years, and  
they shall be mustered honorably out of ser-  
vice before the expiration of their term of en-  
listment, they will receive, upon being must-  
ered out, the whole amount of bounty remain-  
ing unpaid, the same as if the full term had been  
served.

The pay and subsistence of the men will  
commence from the day of their enlistment.  
The General Recruiting Office for Bennington  
County is established at the

Vanderlip House, Manchester.

Other Recruiting Stations will be imme-  
diately opened in different parts of the Coun-  
ty, in charge of officers and men belonging to  
the Company being raised.  
By order of PETER W. WASHBURN,  
Adjutant and Inspector General.

### CHARLES FIELD,

RECRUITING OFFICER.

Dorset, Sept. 21, 1863—1861

### Troy Brass Pennies

Taken in exchange for goods, at the  
EQUINOX DRUG STORE.

## Gen. Butler.

Parton, the biographer of Burr,

Greeley and Jackson, has written the  
story of Butler's life, which besides  
its attractive narrations of the inci-  
dents of Butler's early life, of his pro-  
fessional life and of his career as a  
General, is specially interesting and  
valuable for the great amount of new  
and curious information that it gives  
concerning the war and the move-  
ments which just preceded it. This  
Life shows the fervid patriotism, the  
extraordinary sagacity, the intrepid  
courage and rare executive ability of  
Butler in a striking manner. The  
story of his early life and of his pro-  
fessional career we pass by, which  
however interesting, are of minor  
consequence in comparison with But-  
ler's recent conduct. Although a  
Breckinridge man in December, 1860,  
after the election of Mr. Lincoln, But-  
ler went to Washington, where he  
had many and serious conversations  
with his "Southern brethren." They  
were determined on secession, and  
asked him to go with them. There  
was room in the South, they said, for  
such as he. He told them the North  
would fight against secession, and they  
laughed at him; they told him the  
North would starve if it resisted, and  
he laughed at them. He told them:  
"If the South fights, there is an end  
to slavery," and they laughed again.  
They asked him "if he would fight in  
such a cause," and he replied "most  
certainly." When the South Caroli-  
an "ambassadors" came to Washing-  
ton, Butler proposed to the Attorney  
General to try them for treason. Gen.  
Butler said to the Attorney General:  
"You say the Government cannot use  
its army and navy to coerce South  
Carolina in South Carolina. Very  
well. I do not agree with you; but  
let the proposition be granted. Now,  
secession is either a right or it is trea-  
son. If it is a right, the sooner we  
know it the better. If it is treason,  
then the presenting of the ordinance  
of secession is an overt act of treason.  
These men are coming to the White  
House to present the ordinance to the  
President. Admit them. Let them  
present the ordinance. Let the Presi-  
dent say to them: 'Gentlemen, you  
go hence in the custody of a marshal  
of the United States, as prisoners of  
state, charged with treason against  
your country.' Summon a grand jury  
here in Washington. Indict the com-  
missioners. If any of your officers are  
backward in acting, you have the ap-  
pointing power; replace them with  
men who feel as men should at a time  
like this. Try the commissioners be-  
fore the Supreme Court, with all the  
forms and stately ceremonial which  
marked the trial of Aaron Burr. I  
have some reputation at home as a  
criminal lawyer, and will stay here to  
help the district attorney through the  
trial without fee or reward. If they  
are convicted, execute the sentence.  
If they are acquitted, you will have  
done something towards leaving a clear  
path for the incoming Administration.  
Time will have been gained; but  
the great advantage will be, that  
both sides will pause to watch this  
high and dignified proceeding; the  
passions of men will cool; the great  
points at issue will become clearer to  
all parties; the mind of the country  
will be active while passion and pre-  
judice are allayed. Meanwhile, if  
you cannot use your army and navy  
in Charleston harbor, you can certainly  
employ them in keeping order here."

This advice was sound to the core  
and worthy of a great lawyer, and of  
an American who comprehended  
thoroughly the meaning of lawful lib-  
erty. Of course it was not heeded.—  
The "commissioners" or ambassadors  
heard of it.

"Why, you would not hang us?"  
said Mr. Orr, one of them, to Gen-  
eral Butler.

"Oh, no," was the reply, "not un-  
less you were found guilty."

Mr. Parton throws much light up  
on the administration of Gen. Butler  
in Louisiana. Many of the despatches  
and letters he prints are now made  
public for the first time; and we may  
add, for the information of the reader  
that Gen. Butler's despatches are re-  
markably readable, and deserve and  
will reward attentive perusal.

On entering the city, the same  
orders were given as on the march to  
Baltimore; no notice to be taken of  
mere words; if a shot was fired from  
a house, halt, arrest inmates, destroy  
house; if fired upon from the crowd,  
arrest the man if possible, but not fire  
into the crowd unless absolutely nec-  
essary for self-defense, and then not  
without orders.

Gen. Phelps, who was already  
known and hat-d of all secessionists  
as a rampant abolitionist, but who is  
a singularly fearless old gentleman—  
came on shore at twilight, and walk-  
ed about the city unattended and un-  
molested. Nay, he reported that the  
people he had spoken to answered his  
enquiries with politeness, & spite his  
uniform. "You didn't mention your  
name, did you, general?" asked an of-  
ficer. "No," replied he, laughing, "no  
one asked it."

The quiet behavior of the soldiers  
encouraged the mob, and a visit of the  
refractory Mayor or to headquarters next  
day caused a turbulent assemblage in  
the streets.

"The Mayor and his party had not  
been long in the presence of Gen.  
Butler when an aid-de-camp rushed in  
and said:

"Gen. Williams orders me to say,

that he fears that he will not be able  
to control the mob."

"General Butler, in his serene  
manner replied:  
"Give my compliments to Gen.  
Williams, and tell him, if he finds he  
cannot control the mob to open upon  
them with artillery."

"The Mayor and his friends sprang  
to their feet in consternation.  
"Don't do that, General!" exclaim-  
ed the Mayor.

"Why not gentlemen?" said the  
general. The mob must be controlled.  
We can't have a disturbance in the  
street."

"Shall I go out and speak to the  
people?" asked the Mayor.  
"Anything you please, gentlemen,"  
I only insist that order be maintain-  
ed on the public streets."

"The Mayor and other gentlemen  
addressed the crowd; and as their re-  
marks were enforced by the rumor of  
Gen. Butler's order, there was a tem-  
porary lull in the storm. The crowd  
remained, however; vast, fierce and  
sullen."

When the yellow fever season came  
on some of the army officers began to  
seek furloughs. Not all of them got  
off as cheaply as the lieutenant of whom  
the following story is told:

"Enter, a bluff, rosy lieutenant, the  
picture of robust health, bearing in  
his hand a doctor's certificate, which  
declared that the lieutenant could not  
live thirty days longer in such a cli-  
mate as that of Louisiana. The Gen-  
eral looked at the man in some amaze-  
ment."

"You see, General," said the lieuten-  
ant, "that the surgeon of my reg-  
iment says I can't live thirty days in  
New Orleans."

"Do you think so?" asked the Gen-  
eral, looking him steadily in the face.  
"Well, General," replied the officer,  
with a manifest abatement of confi-  
dence in his case, "I shouldn't wonder  
if the surgeon was right."

"I propose to try the experiment,"  
said the General. "I think you'll  
live. But if I should prove wrong,  
I'll ask the surgeon's pardon. It is  
wrong he shall apologize to me."

We make room for one more extract,  
which presents the general at his daily  
office in New Orleans. He went  
thither, in some state, at nine o'clock  
in the morning, and found always a  
crowd watching to see him.

"The office was a large room, fur-  
nished with little more than a long table  
and a few chairs. In one corner,  
behind the table, sat, mob-served, a  
short-hand reporter, who at a signal  
from the general would take down the  
examination of an applicant or an in-  
former. The general began business  
by placing his pistol upon the table  
within easy reach. After the detec-  
tion of two or three plots to assassi-  
nate him, one of the aids caused a little  
shelf to be made under the table for  
the pistol, while another pistol, un-  
loaded, lay upon the table, which any  
gentleman disposed to attempt the game  
of assassination was at liberty to  
snatch."

"That single loaded pistol, carried  
in a pocket or laid upon a shelf, was  
Gen. Butler's sole precaution against  
assassination in a community of whom  
a majority would have treated his  
murderer as a patriotic hero, and re-  
warded him with honor and rich  
wealth. But that precaution sufficed.  
Chance gave him the reputation of a  
dead shot, and every man who observed  
his movements could infer that his  
handling of his pistol would be quick  
and dextrous. He was riding along  
one day, with a numerous retinue,  
where some orange trees, loaded with  
fruit, hung over a wall. As he rode  
by he took out his pistol, and, aiming  
at a twig which sustained three fine  
oranges, severed the twig, and brought  
the game rolling on the ground. It  
was a chance shot, which, probably,  
he could not have equalled in ten trials.  
But it answered the purpose of  
giving the impression that he was the  
best shot in New Orleans. Yet it was  
surprising that no one attempted his  
assassination. He went everywhere  
with one attendant, or with none.—  
His apparent carelessness was a daily  
invitation to the assassin."

The New York Tribune says of  
Gen. Halleck's Report:

"It is a very belligerent document.  
We reckon not less than eight Gen-  
erals who are directly or indirectly  
ensured for misconduct—all of them  
commanders of departments or corps.  
There is not a single disaster, or fail-  
ure for which the General-in-Chief  
seems to consider himself responsible;  
not one for which he is not able to ac-  
count by the dereliction in duty of  
some subordinate commander. On the  
other hand, it is made to appear that  
the operations which were successful  
were conducted strictly in accordance  
with the orders or suggestions issued  
from Washington."

A congressman who was a school-  
boy with Gen. Grant, tells story which  
shows that the general is better at bag-  
ging rebels than buying horses. Years  
ago the paternal Grant sent the em-  
bryo major general to buy a horse,  
telling him to offer \$50 at first; and if  
that would not answer offer \$55, and  
even as high as \$60. Arrived at the  
owner's house, the boy of twelve made  
known his errand and was asked what  
his father told him to give for the  
horse. With boyish frankness he re-  
lated his instructions. It may be re-  
lated by inference that \$60 was the price  
paid for the horse.

## STATE vs. DAVENPORT.

Testimony on the part of respondent.

Dr. JOHN B. CHAPIN called.—Re-  
side at Canandaigua, N. Y. Am a  
physician by profession and my es-  
pecial attention has been devoted to  
the study of insanity. Have been  
connected with an asylum for the in-  
sane some eight or nine years—four  
years at Utica—the remainder as re-  
sident physician at the Brigham Hall  
asylum for the insane at Canandaigua.

At Canandaigua our average  
number of patients is 65. At Utica  
our number was from 450 to 500.—  
Since I have been here I have exam-  
ined Mr. Davenport as to his mental  
condition as far as the short time  
would enable me to do so. Have been  
present and heard a great portion of  
the testimony in relation to his san-  
ity.

The counsel for the respondent pro-  
posed to put the following question:  
"If the Jury find that the testimony  
you have heard is to be believed what  
is your opinion as to his sanity at the  
time of this killing?" This was ob-  
jected to on the part of the State and  
excluded by the Court.

The facts testified to by the wit-  
nesses tend to establish a condition of  
mental unsoundness. The symptoms  
described indicate a degree of mental  
unsoundness to a certain extent.—  
Members of the same family being in-  
sane tends to show that others of the  
same family have inherited a predis-  
position to insanity. Tubercular dis-  
ease is not in itself an evidence of in-  
sanity but tends to show less vital  
force in members of the same family.

Inherited insanity generally develops  
itself between the ages of 30 and 40.  
Injuries of the head at ten years of  
age sufficient to cause insanity for a  
week tend rather to change the charac-  
ter than to produce subsequent fits  
of insanity. Injuries to the head are  
among the exciting causes of insanity.

A second injury to the head at the  
age of 13 sufficient to produce mental  
derangement for ten days would, in  
connection with the former, tend  
strongly in the direction of mental de-  
rangement. After having received these  
injuries there is danger of bring-  
ing on insanity by exciting causes. I  
heard the testimony in relation to the  
two injuries. I am inclined to think  
that the period of insanity in '46 tes-  
tified to by Mr. Cochran had a con-  
nection with the two former injuries.

Change of character produced by in-  
juries to the head tends to an unhealthy  
condition of the mind. If the injuries  
happened to a child the change would  
be more marked as the child approach-  
ed an adult age. Severe injuries to  
the head often inflame the brain which  
makes a permanent disease which does  
not show itself till adult age. These  
peculiarities of the eyes, moody spells  
&c. testified to taken with the former  
injuries are evidences of mental dis-  
ease. What he said about the war,  
famine, money, injuries that the boys  
had done, all tend to confirm the opin-  
ion I have already expressed in re-  
gard to his mental disease. Self-castra-  
tion is a very decided symptom of  
mental disease. I give this opinion  
from the reason that I have known  
several instances of that among the  
insane. I have never known an in-  
stance of it in a sane person. The  
letter which I have read, of the re-  
spondent to his sister, is an evidence  
of insane delusion in the writer. To a  
mind situated as this annoyances  
such as Albert detailed would tend to  
induce paroxysms of excitement and  
further enfeeble his mind. Telling  
the same thing over again indicates  
weakness of memory. I have seen  
the instrument that the respondent  
is said to have killed Wilson with. I  
think it is an evidence of mental dis-  
ease taken in connection with the other  
facts of the case. Should not like  
to say that the making of any instru-  
ment tended to show the condition of  
a man's mind in regard to  
his sanity or insanity—can only say  
that the insane make some very curi-  
ous instruments. Attending to or-  
dinary business is not inconsistent  
with the other class of symptoms tes-  
tified to in this case. Taking all the  
symptoms of this case, my opinion is  
very decided that there is mental dis-  
ease in this man. Should not expect  
there would be any chance of recov-  
ery in this case as testified to up to  
March before the homicide. By re-  
covery I mean a restoration to mental  
soundness. By insanity I mean acute  
disease. The symptoms testified  
to in this case I think the degree of  
unsoundness is partial incomplete.—  
This degree of mental unsoundness  
tends to impair the man's appreciation  
of his relation to community and soci-  
ety. I think he might be possessed  
of the ability to distinguish between  
right and wrong. His ability to con-  
trol himself has undoubtedly been im-  
paired. There are many instances of  
insane persons with the ability to dis-  
tinguish between right and wrong and  
the inability to control themselves.—  
There are cases where the ability to  
distinguish between right and wrong  
is increased. The general rule is, as  
the ability to discern between right  
and wrong is increased the inability  
to control is increased also. I have  
examined the respondent a little since  
I came here, with reference to his  
mental condition. It is in a state of  
feebleness and unsoundness. In the  
first place I was struck with the want  
of expression on the man's counte-  
nance—the muscles of the face are re-  
laxed—the eyes suffused, that is, the

lacrimal glands are relaxed—con-  
dition of the hands, cold, clammy,  
perspiring—his position and manner  
of walking, head inclined forward  
owing to the relaxation of the muscles  
of the back. I have conversed with  
him; his memory up to a recent pe-  
riod has been unimpaired—more re-  
cent events are confused; answers me  
in monosyllables; his replies to ques-  
tions are hesitating, as if unable to  
get the full import of questions at  
first. He cannot deceive me as to  
his physical condition. His pulse is  
slow feeble and unnatural—also chan-  
geable—once 90, again 100, again 66.  
Within five minutes his pulse in-  
creased from 66 to 100 by changing  
his posture in the meantime from a sit-  
ting to a standing posture. There is  
one thing in which he may have en-  
deavored to deceive me, the winking  
of his eyes. He could not deceive me  
long.

Cross-Examination.—I was assist-  
ant physician at Utica and had charge  
of the male department. Take the  
symptoms mentioned in the testimony  
singly and they would not indicate  
mental unsoundness. The present  
opinion among medical men is that in-  
sanity is a disease stretching over a  
long period of time, and a person may  
be insane on one point and appar-  
ently sound on all others. Insanity may  
be cured and then have attacks of it  
again. Of the recent cases three out  
of five recover of acute and chronic  
cases 49 or 50 per cent. recover.—  
The general rule is that insane per-  
sons have delusions with regard to  
persons around them. The delusions  
are more with regard to friends than  
enemies. It is so laid down in the  
works on medical jurisprudence.—  
When there is real ground of com-  
plaint there is no delusion. These ap-  
pearances that I have discovered about  
the respondent are not of themselves  
indications of insanity, but taken in  
connection with his past history they  
are. Emaciation and paleness would  
be brought about by confinement. The  
expression of his countenance indicates  
a sluggish and inactive mind. An in-  
active and sluggish mind is not indi-  
cative of insanity in itself; neither is  
a stooping posture. Judging by the  
testimony I think Mr. Davenport has  
considerable capacity for discerning  
between right and wrong.

The State again called Dr. Geo. L.  
Ames of Factory Point, who testified  
as follows: Have been in practice  
seven years—two in Louisville, Ken-  
tucky, one of which was in the Louisi-  
ana Hospital—one in the town of  
Hector, N. Y.—four years in Manches-